FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1851. [NO. 1775.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Blocker & Bullard was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Blocker alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the name.

J. C. BLOCKER.
G. W. BULLARD.

Harrisonburg, June 2, 1851. 74-tf

N. B.—G. W. Bullard also withdraws from the firm of B. Culbreth & Co.

J. C. Blocker and B. Culbreth will continue the firm under the name and style of B. Culbreth & Co., at Cedar Creek.

JUST FINISHED,

EIGHT NEW BUGGIES. Also, two second hand. For sale by

A. A. McKETHAN.
June 2, 1851. 74-tf

Works on Free-Masonry.

NEW Masonic Trestle-Board, adapted to the Work and Lectures, as practised in the Lodges, Chapters, Councils, and Encampments of Knight Templars in the United States, by W. Moore.

The Free-Mason's Manual, a companion for the Initiated through all the degrees of Masonry, by K. I. Stewart.

The True Masonic Chart or Hieroglyphic Monitor, by J. L. Cross.

The Free-Mason's Monitor, containing a definition of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, operative and speculative, as well in a religious as a moral view, by Z. A. Davis.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
May 31. 74

NEW BOOKS.—The Widow Rugby's Husband and other Tales, by the Author of Sixpenny Nuggs: Rose Douglass, an Autobiography of a Minister's Daughter; London Labor, and London Poor, by Mayhew: Household Words, by Dickens; Anne Grey; Harper's Magazine; Sentimental ditto; Ship and Shore, in Madeira, and the Mediterranean, by Rev. Walter Colton; Mary Bell, by Jacob Abbott; The Beech Tree ditto; The Poultry Book, by Bennett; The American Bee Keeper's Manual; Webster's Spelling and Definer; Parker's 4th Reader; Gray's Elements of Criticism; Scott's Infantry Tactics; Memorandum Books; Note and Letter Envelopes.

Also, further supplies of David Copperfield, Pickwick and Simon Suggs; Home Influence; Mysteries of Cedars; Mother's Recompense, &c.

Just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
June 2, 1851.

CHURCH BOOKS.—The Church Identified, by Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D.; Manual of Church Principles, by do; Original Thoughts on Scripture, by Cecil; Heaven's Help to Catechising; McCosh on Divine Government; Prayer Books plain and fine. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
May 26. 73-tf

WANTED,

THREE House Servants, good seamstresses and washers. Liberal prices will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 26. 73tf

WANTED,

8000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
2000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¼ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to

E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

Pure Linseed Oil, White Lead

and other PAINTS, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
May 24. 73-3w

Lime, Calcined Plaster, and

Plastering Hair, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
May 24. 73-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 13th day of June next, at the late residence of John Robinson, dec'd, (in Clinton,) one 30 bbl. TURPENTINE STILL, with all the fixtures necessary to run a Still, one fine pleasure Carriage, one Timber Wagon, one Road Wagon, 3 head of Horses, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given. Notes and approved security will be required of purchasers.

J. R. BEAMAN, Adm'r.
May 23, 1851. 73-ts

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Robeson county, on the 20th inst., a negro woman, who says her name is ROSE, and that she belongs to George Draughon, of Sampson county. Said woman is thick set, and rather fleshy; appears to be about 20 years old, and is very dark. The owner will please come forward, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. W. GUNN, Jailer.
May 31, 1851. 73-3w

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
May 22, 1850. 47tf

HESPERIAN HARP,

A new Singing Book, just received.

ALSO, Bishop Bascom's Sermons; The Week, comprising the Last Day of the Week, the First Day of the Week, the Week Completed. The Lands of the Moslem, a Narrative of Oriental Travel. The Path of Life, by Rev. Henry A. Rowland. Tom Racquet, and his three Maiden Aunts. Etiquette for Ladies. Do. for Gentlemen. The Psalmist and Supplement. Butler's Hudibras. Plutarch's Lives. Madam Roland, by Abbott. Dictionary of Quotations, Latin, French, &c. Union Bible Dictionary. Burns' Works. Poetry of Flowers. Flora's Interpreter. Book Keeping. School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
May 5, 1851.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

TO PAINTERS.

A HOUSE PAINTER, who can be recommended, can find an extensive job in his line, on the premises of the subscriber, together with a certainty of constant employment and good pay in the neighborhood generally.

Address, Bennettsville, Marlboro' Dist., S. C.

A. D. CAMPBELL.
May 15, 1851. 72-4w

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROB'T McNABB.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., May 3, 1851. 70-tf

MACKEREL.

75 BBLS. New Mackerel, just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
May 5. 70-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.
March 10, 1851. 66tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53tf

FOR SALE.

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

W. & W. P. R. OFFICE,
May 1, 1851.

BOOKS of Subscription for One Hundred Thousand Dollars' increase of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be opened on the 20th day of May, and remain open for the space of thirty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Fayetteville, under the direction of the President and Directors.

At Carthage, under the direction of Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Col. John Morison, and Angus R. Kelly.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Hugh McCain, Jonathan Worth, and A. H. Marsh.

At Normal College, under the direction of B. Craven, John S. Brown, and Daniel W. Crabb.

At Jamestown, under the direction of Geo. C. Mendenhall, Dr. S. G. Coffin, and Jonathan W. Field.

At Salem, under the direction of Francis Fries, Chas. E. Shober, Thos. J. Wilson, Geo. F. Wilson, and Darius H. Starbuck.

At Mount Airy, under the direction of Allen Denny, Robert S. Gilmer, and Joh Worth.

At Lexington, under the direction of H. R. Dusenbury, Alfred G. Foster, W. R. Holt, Jno. P. Mabry, and John W. Thomas.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Lemuel Bingham, G. A. Miller, and Dr. Wm. H. Beatty.

At Statesville, under the direction of Thos. H. McRorie, J. B. Stockton, and J. S. McCubbins.

At Salisbury, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Jos. F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Deep River, under the direction of Chas. Chalmers, Wm. Watson, P. G. Evans, Robt. A. Stuart, and L. J. Haughton.

At Summerville, under the direction of Rev. Simeon Colton, John W. McKay, and Alex'r D. McLean.

At Greensborough, under the direction of James Sloan, Lyndon Swaim, and Jesse H. Lindsay.

It is proposed by the President and Directors of this Company, that all subscriptions made at Summerville shall be used only in constructing a branch from a point on the main line, to be selected by the Stockholders, to Summerville.

That for all subscriptions made on Deep River, the amount to be solely applied in building a branch from the main stem to a point to be selected by the subscribers on Deep River.

That all subscriptions made at Greensborough, shall be applied only in building a branch to Greensborough.

That all the subscriptions on the main line from a point common to both Salem and Lexington, to the Virginia line, be applied solely to building the main stem via Salem, Bethania, and Mount Airy, to the Virginia line.

That all the subscriptions made West of the point common to both Salem and Lexington, be applied to building the branch designed to go to Lexington, Mocksville, and thence to Statesville.

Each branch to become part of the main work, and each Shareholder to participate in the profits of the whole work.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

[Countersigned.]
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't. [70tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions with notes by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, published for the use of Schools, &c. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

Harpers' and International Magazines for March, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs George Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's. Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1851. 12tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at

HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-tlSpd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.
Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MACMILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Bareges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemans, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

April 1851. 67-3m

☞ HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just rec'd by

P. P. JOHNSON.
April 14. 67

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

POLLY Pealblossom's Wedding and other tales; Port Folio of a Medical Student; Louisiana Swamp Doctor; &c, &c.

Received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 19.

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 2½ by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address

H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.
March 3, 1851. 61tf

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage PAINTER will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to

A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1851. 68tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.

Apply to M. V. JONES.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of this popular Book.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE, Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware, Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.

April 4, 1851. 66tf

MECHANICAL BOOKS.

APPLETON'S Mechanics' Magazine; Borden's Formulæ for constructing Rail Roads; Wightwick's Hints to Architects, by Downing; Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book; Mahan's Civil Engineering: Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine; Mill-Wright's Guide; American House Carpenter, by Hatfield: Mechanic's Own Book; Mechanic's Text Book; Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion; Builder's Companion; Dyer and Color Maker's Companion; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

BORROW'S LAVENGRO; Grace Aguilar's Women of England; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Locke; Hints to Sportsmen; Nobody's Son; David Copperfield; Scenes in Mississippi; Love and Ambition; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols.; Builder's Companion; Coleman's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Malleville; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Life of Lady Colquhoun; with a variety of School Books, etc., just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 11, 1851.

EDWIN GLOVER

HAS received another addition to his Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Ear Rings, Breastpins and Finger Rings; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; Music Boxes, &c.

Please call and examine.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

May 12, 1851. 71-2m

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that application be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.

JOHN M. ROSE.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

NEW BOOKS.

LEIGH HUNT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; Poetry of the Waverly Novels; Harper's Magazine, and International ditto, April Nos.; Alton Locke; Lavengro, Putnam's cheap edition; Mansfield's Mexican War, illustrated, cheap and bound editions; Geddes on Plank Roads; Complete Farmer and Gardener, by Fessenden; Youatt & Martin on Cattle; New Masonic Trestle Board; Freemason's Manual; Masonic Chart; Freemason's Monitor; Goldsmith's Works; McLellan on the Interpretation of Scriptures; McCosh on Divine Government; McGuffy's Readers, second and third parts; Davies' Surveying; Gunn's Domestic Medicine, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 14.

THE Copartnership of Hall & Hall will expire on the 1st of August next, and in order to close the concern, we offer our GOODS at REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing to make purchases on very favorable terms, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell off our entire Stock.

We will also sell the Store and Lot occupied by ourselves.

Also, the Dwelling and Warehouse in the rear.

Also, one Tenement in the Brick Row, now occupied by R. D. McNeill.

All or any part of the above Property will be offered at private sale until the 1st August, and if not sold then, will be offered at Auction, and due notice given.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can get Bargains by calling upon the undersigned.

HALL & HALL.
May 10, 1851. 71tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—February Term, 1851.

Charity Roberts, Ex'x of the Last Will and Testament of Isaac Roberts, vs. Robert Marsh and Wm. Marsh, Ex'rs of the Last Will and Testament of Wiley Roberts, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McIntosh and wife Nancy, Candice Tyson, wife of Jas. H. Tyson, James Roberts, and Benjamin Roberts, Defendants in the above stated cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on them: Therefore it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, for the said Defendants (non-residents) to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1851.

[72] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

THE Subscriber having, on the 21st day of May, 1851, taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Robinson, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said Estate will also please make payment immediately.

J. R. BEAMAN, Adm'r.
May 23, 1851. 73-ts

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets, now occupied by H. Erambert. For terms, apply to Wm. B. Wright.

JESSE P. SMITH.
May 16. 72-tf

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.

April 21. 68tf

Equity Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, (by order of the Court of Equity,) on Monday 7th day of July next, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE:

LOT with Dwelling and other Out-houses, on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets, known as Latta's, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, interest from date.

Lot on Haymount, containing between two and three acres, near the F. & W. Plank Road, joining G. S. Hodges, J. W. Pearce and others, known as the Lane lot, on a credit of 6 months.

Lot in Cambellton, on the corner of Bridge and Front streets, on which is situated a large Store House, known as the Maultsby lot, on a credit of

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
May 19, 1851. 72-ts

Parkeville Water Cure.

ACCESSIBLE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SITUATED two miles from Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, and nine miles south of Philadelphia, with which communication may be had several times daily, is now in successful operation for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, and Scrofulous, Nervous, Febrile, and Cutaneous Diseases.

This Institution was built expressly for the purpose of a Water Cure Establishment, is capable of accommodating fifty patients, and abundantly supplied with water of the purest quality.

The managers, while they offer the advantages of their Institution to the diseased, would tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

The efficacy of Water, Diet, Air and Exercise in restoring the diseased to health, vigor and happiness, is no longer problematical, as thousands who have been cured thereby can testify.

The Resident Physician, J. H. STEDMAN, M. D., late of Bethesda Water Cure, N. Y., has been a member of the Medical Profession for twenty years, and had much experience in Hydropathic practice.

For admission or further information, apply to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary, at the Institute, or at No. 16 Logan Square, Philadelphia.

April 24. 73-3w

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

NEW BOOKS.

K. MARVEL'S Reveries of a Bachelor; The Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Memoirs of Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown on the Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrought Gold; Churchman's Manual; Abbott's Histories; Formulæ for Constructing Rail Roads; Harper's Magazine; International do. for February; together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb. 24, 1851.

Kissing Done by Rule.—Some young lady, whom practice has doubtless made perfect, lays down a rule for kissing. We give her own words:

"There is as much difference in kisses as in individuals, and I am sure I would not like to be kissed by every one. No, indeed, for some would give an overwhelming smack, it would almost deafen me. Now, kissing can be reduced to rules, one or two of which I will give. The head should always be turned slightly to the right, as such a motion gives grace, and prevents the concussion of the olfactory organs. The lips should then be pressed closely and sweetly together, as you sip the nectar of the long kiss, but no smack should be heard. I speak particularly on this subject, because I consider kissing part of our nature, and because few people appear to understand the value of a kiss, and the manner in which such salutation with the lips should be rendered."

Young gentlemen should paste the above in the crown of their hats, so that when they visit their Anna Marias, they may go through the motion by the improved rule.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

A SELF-CATECHISER.

There are some folks who have a marvellous knack of answering questions, if you will only allow them to shape both the question and the answer to suit themselves. Of this admirable and most invincible talent, we lately cut a fine sample from the columns of our federal neighbor, the *Enquirer:* which paper—we say it with regret—was, in the days of Madison and Monroe, highly Republican; but has subsequently lapsed into sad political heresies of every sort; so that, by a strange anomaly, its youthful conduct and principles are much more venerable than those of its old age. The auto-catechist to whom we refer, questions and answers himself as follows:

PETERSBURG, April 24, 1851.

True definition or parallel between modern Whiggery and Democracy, illustrated in Dialogue between A. and B.

A. What is a Democrat?

B. He is one of the sovereign people, under a Democracy whose political corner-stone and guarantee of rights is the *Constitution.*

A. What is a Democracy?

B. It is a Republican form of government, instituted by the *people*, wherein all members of the community are confederated under one constitution and laws, enacted in conformity thereto—for example, the United States, which is aptly designated a Constitutional Democratic Republic.

A. Are not the Democracy a party?

B. By no means; nor can they ever be. They are the whole people, incorporated under the constitution and laws of the country; consequently, if we elect only pure Democrats, it would ensure prosperity and perpetuity to our Republican institutions.

A. What are the Whigs?

B. In the days of the Revolution they were recognized as Republicans in opposition to Royalty; but the modern or *pseudo* Whigs were organized by humbuggery, and are sustained by disorganizing demagogues and agitators. They have no settled or definite views, save infringements on the Constitution, to subserve their party purposes, and are better known as the old Tory party, disguised under the banner of their former adversaries, trying to effect, by stratagem, what they could not accomplish in their true character. This sinister device has inveigled many Republicans at heart; but when the scales shall fall from their political optics, and they shall discern how egregiously they have been defrauded, the presumption is, they'll revert to the Republican ranks.

A. What is the policy of the *pseudo* Whigs?

B. They aspire to all power and emoluments of office, reckless of the means used to gain their selfish and aristocratic purposes. They are, in fine, anti-Republican, anti-Constitutional Consolidation Unionists, in contradistinction to the people or Democracy, who are, by nature and principle, Constitutional Unionists.

A. What are the politics of Petersburg?

B. Petersburg has ever been renowned as the hot-bed of Republicanism or Jeffersonian democracy. In the last election she vindicated her political celebrity; it is to be hoped it may not again be tarnished by misrepresentation, from the supineness of her Democracy.

Now, possibly, this "learned Theban" of our federal neighbor's columns has heard of the Socratic method of disputation; although we cannot precisely say that he follows it. For it consisted in driving your adversary to the conclusions he would avoid, by asking him questions which admit of only one reply. Our Theban's, on the contrary, admit of almost any answer but that which he gives. He cross-examines himself exceedingly ill.

Again; the method upon which a man asks himself questions is apt to be decidedly different from that in which he interrogates another: inasmuch as he seldom desires very heartily to expose or puzzle himself.

And, lastly, we beg leave to suggest both to our democratic self-interrogator and to the ex-republican repository which he has chosen for his notes of interrogation, that when such learned Pundits set themselves up into their own witness box, to answer their own questions, it is rather unusual to let them get down again without making them tell a little more than such swift witnesses bargain for.

We will, therefore, an it so please the court and jury, call this testifier back to the stand, for a little while.

Have you been sworn, sir?

Witness—I can't say I have: but I'm willing to take my oath upon all the Evangelists that Thomas Jefferson, my Apostle, believed in.

That will be to little purpose, if those Evangelists get no more truth out of you than they often did out of your Apostle; as when, for instance, he wrote the Mazzei letter, and accused General Washington of having sold his country to the British, or of designing to build up a monarchy. But you'll swear, will you?

Witness—Yes: as hard as ever General Jackson did, when he averred that he'd hang John C. Calhoun "as high as Haman," or upon any other of the frequent occasions when he swore. I'll swear as hard as Mr. Ritchie did, when he so solemnly averred that the aforesaid General would be a curse to his country, if elected to the Presidency.

Then you'll swear a true oath. Hold up your hand! Do you swear to all you said in your answers to your own questions?

Witness—I do: and to as many more as you'll let me ask myself.

You are too accommodating. But I'd rather have you answer my questions than your own. You say, "a democrat is one of the sovereign people under a democracy." Then what is he, under no democracy?

Witness—That's a question I didn't ask myself, and therefore can't answer.

But you have already said that he is a democrat under a democracy: might he not then, be something quite different, if born where there was no democracy.

Witness—I don't know how to answer that question so as to suit me; otherwise I should have asked myself it.

Why, my ingenious friend! you defined a democrat to be "one of the sovereign people." The people, then, must be sovereign—that is to say, it must be a democracy—in order that he should be a democrat. So you say yourself: so you have sworn.

Witness—Well: I suppose, then, that's near about what I did say.

But if he's to be a democrat because the sovereign is a democrat, then, if born under the sovereignity of the Czar, he ought to be as submissive as a serf: if accident cast his birth among the Turks, he should be a Mahomedan; or if among the Hottentots or the Feejees, he shoutd be a carrion-eater or a cannibal. What say you?

Witness—Why, you see, I am much abler to answer my own questions than your'n. To mine it all comes pat; but your'n ain't fixed up half so ready.

Come then; I'll ask you what you understand. You don't know much about anything else, it seems: but, of course, you know all about the Constitution. Everybody can understand that.

Witness—Every Democrat. Federalists don't understand it.

Was Gen. Washington a Federalist? or were Alexander Hamilton or James Madison or John Jay, Federalists, when they wrote the book called the *Federalist?* Or was the Federal party—called so from their supporting the adoption of the Federal Constitution—Federalists?

Witness—I suppose they were.

But they who opposed it, were Republicans, which, you say, is the same as Democrats?

Witness—There can't be a doubt of that.

Then it seems that none can understand or be in favor of the Constitution, but those who were opposed to it? If they were opposed to it, because they understood it, how do they now support it, unless they have ceased to understand it?

Witness—You'd better answer your own questions, as I do.

On the other hand, you will have it that the Whigs have changed as singularly.—You say they were Whigs during the Revolutionary contest against Kingly power, and became Tories as soon as Kingly power was forever destroyed amongst us. That was a very odd time for such a change of principles! They were then, you say, Republicans, and went through fire and flood, battle and starvation, affronting the bullets and the gibbet alike, for the love of freedom, the hate of Kings; but as soon as freedom was won, and Kings overturned, they became enemies of *that*, friends of these—in other words, Federalists and Tories! They were the great authors and securers of the Constitution; and as soon as gotten, its constant and sole assailants. Strange that people should work so hard to build up a fence, and as soon as it is finished, do all they can to break it down! If they meant to get in, why build a fence at all? But come: do Democrats ever change? or rather has the Democratic party never changed?

Witness—Never! Its principles are fixed and invariable.

Well: its principles may never have changed; but at any rate, its votes and declarations have, prodigiously. Indeed, its acts and its principles, finding that association inconvenient for their mutual happiness, have, like a strict wife and a dissolute husband, sued out a separate maintenance, and live together no longer, but still bear the one the other's name. Let us see: is a National Bank Federal or Republican?

Witness—It is the very height of Federalism; the "monster," the "Hydra of the Constitution."

Well: in 1791, your Apostle advised Gen. Washington to sign its charter. In 1816, the Republican party unanimously revived it, as a necessary instrument of the government. Mr. Madison signed the bill: Mr. Crawford advocated it to the day of his death; Mr. Calhoun claimed to be its father. In 1834, Gen. Jackson told Congress he could, had he been consulted, have given them the plan of one which would have been constitutional. He had previously proposed one of 50 millions capital, with the States for stockholders. Senator Benton thought it constitutional enough for him to borrow its money: but doubts had seized him when pay-day came, and he turned Hard-Money man. Editor Blair took a loan of it as legal; but broke; and when he got very rich, thought it quite unconstitutional to refund to Ragbarons.

Witness—(Yawning and looking very dismal.) May it please the Court! It is near three o'clock, and I have a note to renew in Mr. Benjamin F. Butler's Sandy Hill Bank to day. Your worships know he is a very sfriet man. He has prayer meeting at his house after dinner; and Jesse Hoyt and young John Van Buren, (a very godly youth,) are to be there. So, please your honors! if I am to be further examined, I hope you'll let it be to-morrow.

The Court assenting, the witness's further examination was postponed.

A Kiss in the Dark.—Late on Sunday evening, after the family of Mr. Fitch, on Broadway, had retired to rest, a fellow named Richard Smith by some means got into the house, entered the sleeping apartment of a young lady, and rifled the drawers of a bureau of its contents, consisting of some thirty doll

THE JUDICIAL TENURE.

Extract from a speech delivered by the eminent and esteemed Judge Chambers, in the late Convention of Maryland:

"Can the Judges be expected to do their duty, when their very existence depends upon doing otherwise? You will not allow a Judge to act, when his near relative has an interest in his decision; but to decide when his own rights of person, property, or reputation are the subject of controversy, would shock every man's sense of propriety. Why is this? The answer is obvious. His partialities would bias his judgment, if his integrity were proof against temptation; and the reason is abundantly sufficient to justify the rule. But does not the same reason apply, with all its force, when his official existence, which may be his means of subsistence, when even more than this, when his reputation and fair character are, not (it is true) the subject of the controversy, in terms, but deeply involved as consequences resulting from the particular manner in which he may decide the case? If the value of one dollar of his property be at stake in the issue, he is disqualified, for assumed partiality; and yet when consequences utterly ruinous to himself may grow out of the decision, you are asked to disregard their influence. Now, sir, my proposition is, that he be placed in a condition to exempt him from these consequences; from all fear of them. Let him be defended against any such influence, and against all other influences but that of a high and moral obligation to do his duty faithfully and firmly—yes, sir, in one word, make him *'independent.'* And the way to do this, is to make his tenure of office to depend, not on the frowns or the smiles of those upon whose rights he may pass judgment, but upon his faithfulness and firmness—*upon his 'good behaviour.'* This, sir, is what the 'rights of the people' require; this is what *all* the people ought to desire, and I have no doubt, do desire. They ought to demand it, because the wants of those for whom Courts and Judges are provided demand it; because the pledge and promise of protection and security made them by the people will otherwise be false and delusive."

"Reverse the case, and what is the value of your law? What avails your Court? It admits the suitor within its halls, but it mocks his effort to obtain redress. Is it amongst the 'rights of the people' thus to make a mockery of law and justice? Is this a right which it is desirable to 'restore' to them? Sir, I say again, the people have the *right*, in one sense of that term; they have the *power* to do it; they are sovereign. They may assemble in their majesty, and expressly say to their Judge: 'You have given a righteous judgment; a judgment consistent with the laws and with the rules of honesty and equity; but it is not consistent with our feelings, and therefore, as we have the power, so we resolve to remove you from your seat to make way for one who will consult our wishes.' They can do this, and the Judge, driven from his seat, has no redress. But is it therefore proper? is it therefore desirable to do it? or to do anything, which will encourage the exercise of such a power? No, sir; the innate sense of propriety common to all would denounce such a proceeding as iniquitous in the highest degree; and in the more legitimate sense of term I *deny* that the people have any such *right*. Now, sir, what I maintain is, that when you make the Judge the puppet of the people, you virtually encourage and often will cause this iniquity; that there is no real security but in the independence of the Judiciary."

In the course of his argument the Judge quotes from the third article of the Federal Constitution: "The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." After referring to the commentary of the Federalist upon this clause, he thus proceeds:

"This article in the Constitution of the United States received the vote of every member of the body that framed it; nor is there in the history of the Convention of 1776, as far as I have been able to trace it, the least reason to believe it was adopted in Maryland with less unanimity.

"Now, Mr. President, I wish to show that some, indeed all, our ablest jurists have concurred in the opinion that the peculiarities of our republican institutions are precisely those which most emphatically require a persevering adherence to this old and venerated truth. [Judge C. here read extracts to show the opinions of professor Wilson, in his Lectures; Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries; Mr. Rawle, in his Treatise on the Constitution; Judge Tucker; Judge Hopkinson; and Judge Story.] Indeed, sir, (said Judge C.) until lately, since a spirit of change has become so rife in our midst, there was no name high on the roll of fame, so far as I am informed—there was no one who doubted on this subject, except Mr. Jefferson; and he was an exception only in his later days. His Notes on Virginia speaks a different language, and more in harmony with his contemporaries and associates."

In the following passage it will be seen the Judge applies himself particularly to the defence of the Judicial Tenure *during good behaviour*, and, indeed, he refers but incidentally, in any part of his remarks, to the mode of appointment as a secondary consideration:

"I am aware, sir, that it is said that the people are competent to elect other officers; and, if so, why not to elect Judges? Now, in the first place, my argument, as I have said, is not so much directed against any *particular mode* of appointment, as it is to prove the necessity of a *tenure* during good behaviour. It is this 'essential' feature which I regard as above all other considerations. But, sir, there are ample reasons in my judgment to distinguish this case from that of the election of political officers. The latter are chosen expressly to represent the political opinions of those who elect them; to give their vote as they would give theirs; to represent their opinions, wishes, and feelings. They can require them to do all this; and if they fail, they will and do dismiss them, and elect others. Take an illustration: I want an agent to perform for me some portion of my current duties, which, in the aggregate, are too numerous to allow me to attend to minutely. I have several farms, and want an agent or overseer for each. I require him to consult my judgment; and conform to it, in regard to the character of the crops he is to rear, the field he is to cultivate, and even the details of the duty he is to perform. If he fails, I institute no process of judicial inquiry; conduct no formal investigation. I put him away at the end of the year, and get another. He does not represent my wishes nor execute my plans. That is the sort of relation which a repsentative bears to his political constituency. Now, take another case: As a member of a Board of Visiters, I want a Professor in the College. He is to perform the duties appropriate to his station; say, to teach his pupil Latin and Greek, according to the most approved system—a duty which I could not perform myself; and of course the last thing I desire is, to have him do what I would do, if I were myself present. If complaint be made of his failure, the matter must be investigated. I cannot forthwith consent to dismiss him because this boy or that tells me he does not perform his duty. The pupils must be examined by competent persons, to determine their progress; and a thorough investigation only will enable me to decide upon his merits or his qualifications to do that which I cannot do myself. If he were to ask me for instructions, I could not give them. I should say to him: 'You have been employed for this duty precisely because you were supposed to know how it could best be done.' Now this is the relation in which the Judge stands to the people. The Judge is supposed to *know* the law; the people are known *not* to know it. He is to exercise *his* judgment, not *theirs*—to express his opinions, not theirs. Political officers are usually elected for a very short term, and in reference to particular, distinct, well understood questions. They have a certain line of duty, and every body understands what it is. But it is not so in the case of a Judge; his position is perfectly the reverse in all these particulars. Above all, it differs in one other most important respect. In a political officer you look for a politician; you expect him to act for those who elected him, and if he never were a politician before, he will surely become such by serving awhile as the representative of the people. Just the reverse is it with the Judge. He must not act the politician; he must not know one party from another in the discharge of his duties and if he had been ever so ardent a politician before, he is sure to cease to be such in a very short time after he is placed upon the bench.

The objection that the Governor has usually selected politicians for the bench is entitled to little weight. Let us maintain, as I have already intimated, the right sort of tenure, and the objection falls to the ground. Experience proves this. We have been proud of such men as Marshall and Story; we are proud of the present Chief Justice Taney. These men will be regarded by all as distinguished not only for profound legal learning, and for all the varied accomplishments and acquirements, professional and intellectual, which would entitle them to the first rank amongst jurists, but for unblemished integrity, for unspotted purity, for every thing which can enter into the composition and character of a judge. Yet, sir, these men, who, at an earlier period of life, had been in the political arena, had mingled in the strifes and collisions of party differences, were appointed by those who were at the head of the political party to which they professed allegiance. Are they less useful to the country on that account? Do their decisions evince an infection of political prejudice or partiality? No, sir. And to a judge, who is placed upon the bench during good behavior, you will ever look in vain for the evidence of such infection.—Why should he yield himself an instrument of wrong and injustice, and soil his conscience with a foul stain? He gains nothing by so doing—can gain nothing.—He will scarcely commit wrong for the mere sake of wrong. If so vile as to act thus, he will be wicked enough to bring himself within the penalties of impeachment, and be dismissed and disgraced."

We must conclude our extracts, as Judge Chambers does his speech, by a quotation from the Debates in the Virginia Convention of 1829, called to amend the State Constitution. The language of this quotation commends itself to the grave attention of every reader, as well by its solemn earnestness and force as by the unexcelled authority of the venerable speaker, Chief Justice Marshall:

"The argument of the gentleman, said Chief Justice Marshall, goes to prove not only that there is no such thing as judicial independence, but that there ought to be no such thing; that it is unwise and improvident to make the tenure of the judge's office to continue during good behavior. I have grown old in the opinion that there is nothing more dear to Virginia, or ought to be more dear to her statesmen, and that the best interests of our country are secured by it. Advert, sir, to the duties of a judge. He has to pass between the Government and the man whom that Government is prosecuting—between the most powerful individual in the community and the poorest and most unpopular. It is of the last importance that, in the performance of these duties, he should observe the utmost fairness.—Need I press the necessity of this? Does not every man feel that his own personal security and the security of his property depends upon that fairness. The judicial department comes home in its effects to every man's fireside; it passes on his property, his reputation, his life, his all. Is it not to the last degree important that he should be rendered perfectly and completely independent, with nothing to control him but God and his conscience." "I acknowledge that in my judgment the whole good which may grow out of this Convention, be it what it may, will never compensate for the evil of changing the judicial tenure of office." "I have always thought, from my earliest youth till now, that the *greatest scourge an angry Heaven ever inflicted upon an ungrateful and sinning people, was an ignorant, a corrupt, or a dependent judiciary.*"

Lord Chief Justice Denham has addressed a long letter to the London Law Review, in favor of the examination of parties to a suit, as witnesses. "I have," says this distinguished jurist, "urged and aided all the doubts which occurred to me as to the expediency of the change proposed and have ultimately come to a clear and decided opinion that the change will be beneficial or rather that it is necessary for the discovery of the truth and the promotion of justice, and will greatly tend to prevent the crime of perjury and ultimately to extinguish unjust litigation."

FROM THE HORTICULTURIST.

MR. DOWNING'S LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

I received in London a note from the Duke of Bedford, which led me, while I was in Bedfordshire to make a visit to Woburn Abbey.

This is considered one of the most complete estates and establishments in the Kingdom.

It is fully equal to Chatsworth but quite in another way. Chatsworth is semi-continental, or rather it is the concentration of everything that European art can do to embellish and render beautiful a great country residence. Woburn Abbey is thoroughly English; that is, it does not aim at beauty, so much as grandeur of extent and substantial completeness, united with the most systematic and thorough administration of the whole. Besides this, it interested me much as the home for exactly *three centuries*, of a family which has adorned its high station by the highest virtues, and by an especial devotion to the interests of the soil.* The present Duke of Bedford is one of the largest and most scientific farmers in England, and his father, the late Duke, was not only an enthusiastic agriculturist, but the greatest arboriculturist and botanist of his day, whose works, both practical and literary, made their mark upon the age.

The Woburn estate consists of about thirty thousand acres of land. There is a fine park of three thousand acres. You enter the approach through a singularly rich avenue of evergreens, composed of a belt perhaps one hundred feet broad, sloping down like an amphitheatre of foliage, from tall Norway spruces and pines in the back ground, to rich hollies and Portugal laurels in front. This continues perhaps half a mile, and then you leave it and wind through an open park, spacious and grand—for a couple of miles—till you reach the Abbey. This is not a building in an antique style, but a grand and massive pile in the classical manner, built about the middle of the last century on the site of the old Abbey. I have said this place seemed to me essentially English. The first sight of the house is peculiarly so. It is built of Portland stone, and has that mossy, discolored look which gathers about even modern buildings in this damp climate, and which we in America know nothing of, under our pure and bright skies—where the freshness of stone remains unsullied almost any length of time.

Woburn Abbey is a large palace, and containing as it does, the accumulated luxuries of art, refinements, and comforts of so old and wealthy a family—(with an income of nearly a million of our money,) you will not be surprised when I say that we have nothing with which to compare it. Indeed, I believe Woburn is considered the most complete house in England, and that is saying a good deal, when you remember that there are 20,000 private houses in Great Britain, larger than our President's house. To get an idea of it, you must imagine a square mass, about which, externally, especially on the side fronting the Park, there is little to impress you—only the appearance of large size and an air of simple dignity. Imagine this quadrangular pile three stories high on the park or entrance front, and two stories high on the garden or rear, and over two hundred feet in length, on each side. The drawing-room floor, though in the second story, is therefore exactly on a level with the gardens and pleasure grounds in the rear, and the whole of this large floor is occupied with an unbroken suite of superb apartments, drawing rooms, picture galleries, music-rooms, library, etc., projecting and receding, and stealing out and in among the delicious scenery of the pleasure grounds, in the most agreeable manner. There is a noble library with 20,000 volumes; a gallery, one hundred and forty feet long, filled with fine sculpture, (among other things the original group of the three graces, by Canova,) and a sort of wide corridor running all around the quadrangle, filled with cabinets of natural history, works of art, &c., and forming the most interesting in-door walk in dull weather. Pictures by the great masters, especially portraits, these rooms are very rich in, and among other things I noticed casts in plaster, of all the celebrated animals that were reared here by the late duke.

Now, imagine the quadrangle continued in the rear on one side next the sculpture gallery, through a colonade like side series of buildings, including riding-house, tennis court, etc., a quarter of a mile to the stables, which are of themselves larger than most country houses; imagine hot-houses and conservatories almost without number, connected with the house by covered passages, so as to combine the utmost comfort and beauty; imagine an aviary consisting of a cottage, and the grounds about it fenced in and filled with all manner of birds of brilliant and beautiful plumage; imagine a large dairy, fitted up in the Chinese style, with a fountain in the middle, and the richest porcelain vessels for milk and butter; imagine a private garden of bowers and trellis work, embosomed in creepers, which belongs especially to the Duchess, and you have a kind of sketchy outline of the immediate accessories of Woburn Abbey.

They occupy the space of a little village in themselves; but you would gather no idea of the luxury and comfort they afford, did you for a moment forget that the whole is managed with that order and system which are no where to be found so perfect as in England. I must add, to give you another idea of the establishment, that a hundred beds are made up daily for the family and household alone, exclusive of guests. The pleasure grounds which surround three sides of the house, and upon which these rooms open, are so beautiful and complete that you must permit me to dwell upon them a little. They consist of a series of different gardens merging one into the other, so as to produce a delightful variety, and covering a space of many acres—about which I walked in so bewildered a state of delight that I am quite unable to say how large they are. I know, however, that they contain an avenue of araucarias backed by another of Deodar cedars in the most luxurious growth, each line upward of a thousand feet long. A fine specimen of the latter tree, twenty-five or thirty feet high, attracted my attention, and there was another, twenty-five feet, of the beautiful Norfolk Island pine, growing in the open ground, with the shelter of a glazed frame in Winter. These pleasure grounds, however, interested me most in that portion called the American garden—several acres of sloping velvety turf, thickly dotted with groups of rhododendrons, azaleas, &c., forming the richest masses of dark green foliage that it is possible to conceive. In the months of May and June, when these are in full bloom, this must be a scene of almost dazzling brilliancy. The soil for them had all been formed artificially, and consisted of a mixture of peat and white sand, in which the rhododendrons and kalmias seemed to thrive admirably.

Besides this scene, there is a garden composed wholly of heaths, the beds cut in the turf, one species in each bed, and full of delicate bells; a parterre flower garden in which a striking effect was produced by contrasting vases colored quite black, with rich masses (growing in the vases) of scarlet geraniums. I also saw a garden devoted wholly to willows, and another to grasses—both the most complete collections of these two genera in the world—the taste of the former Duke.

The park is the richest in large evergreens of any that I have ever seen. The planting taste of the former Duke has produced at the present moment, after a growth of fifty or sixty years, the most superb results. The cedars of Lebanon—the most sublime and venerable of all trees, and the grandest of all evergreens, bore off the palm—though all the rare pines and firs that were known to arboriculturists half a century ago are here in the greatest perfection; including hollies and Portugal laurels which one is accustomed to think of as shrubs, with great trunks like timber trees and magnificent heads of glossy foliage. A grand old silver fir has a straight trunk eighty feet high, and a lover of trees could spend weeks here without exhausting the arboricultural interest of the park alone—which is, to be sure, some ten or twelve miles round.

A very picturesque morceau in the park, enclosed and forming a little scence by itself, is called the Thornery. It is an abrupt piece of ground covered with a wild-looking copse of old thorns, hazels, dog woods and fantastic old oaks, and threaded by walks in various directions. In the centre is a complete little cottage, with the neatest Scotch kitchen, little parlor and furniture inside, and a sort of fairy flower garden outside.

All this may be considered the ornamental portion of Woburn, and I have endeavored to raise such a picture of it in your mind as would most interest your readers. But you must remember that farming is the pride of Woburn, and that farming is here a matter of immense importance, involving the outlay of immense capital, and a personal interest and systematic attention which seems almost like managing the affairs of state. About half a mile from the house is the farmery—the most complete group of farm buildings perhaps, in the world, where the in-coming harvest makes a figure only equalled by the accommodations to receive it. Besides these there are mills and workshops of all kinds, and on the out-skirts of the park a whole settlement of farm cottages. I can only give you an idea of the attention bestowed on details, and the interest taken in the comfort of the immediate tenants, by resorting to figures, and telling you that the present Duke has expended £70,000, ($350,000,) within the past five years, in the farm cottages on this estate, which are model cottages—combining the utmost convenience and comfort for dwellings of this class, with so much of architectural taste as is befitting to dwellings of this size.

Of course, a large part of this estate is let out to tenants, but still a large tract is managed by the Duke himself, who pays more than 400 laborers weekly throughout the year. The farming is very thorough, and the effects of draining in improving the land have been very striking. Above fifty miles of drain have been laid, in this estate alone, *annually*, for several years past.

You will gather from this that English agriculture is not made a mere recreation, and that even with the assistance of the most competent and skilfull agents, the life of the nobleman with the immense estate and the agricultural tastes of the Duke of Bedford, is one of constant occupation and active employment. Besides this estate, he has another in Cambridgeshire, called the "Bedford Level"—a vast prairie of some 18,000 acres reclaimed from the sea, and kept dry by the constant action of steam engines, but which is very productive, and is perhaps the most profitable farm land in the kingdom.

Yours, A. J. D.

* The first John Russell, Duke of Bedford, came into possession of this estate in 1549, and it has descended in the family ever since. In one of the apartments of the palace is a series of miniature portraits of the heads of the family in an unbroken line for 300 years.

The Wheat crop in this and the adjoining counties promises an abundant yield.

Ashborough Herald.

EARTH'S ROTATION.

On Tuesday last, Professor Kirkwood, of this place, repeated at Schuylkill Haven the experiment, recently discovered in Paris by M. Foucault, of rendering the earth's diurnal revolution visible. We were present, and, in common with the rest of the audience, take pleasure in testifying to the complete success of the experiment. The apparatus consisted of an iron ball, cast especially for the occasion, weighing 150 lbs. and suspended from the dome of the building by a steel wire, 80 feet in length.

The suspension point was very nicely adjusted, with an admirable contrivance to avoid friction, as much as possible. A board was placed beneath, on which the normal arc of the ball's oscillation was marked. By this simple arrangement the earth's actual motion became quite obvious, by the deflection in the apparent change of course of the ball's oscillation—in half an hour, it amounted to about 4½ inches in a circle whose radius was 4½ feet. The sweep of oscillation was about 13 ft—the time of vibration nearly 5 seconds. The deflection stated above is about equal to a rate which would complete an entire revolution in 36-37 hours.

The experiment can be repeated by many persons, in their own houses. Wherever a clear space of from 25 to 40 feet in height, even if it be not more than a foot in breadth, can be commanded, the experiment may be made. The continuous stairways, from the first floor to the attic, in many houses, provide the desired space. An ordinary steelyard weight, suspended by a wire, will supply the place of the pendulum.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.*

TAKING IT COOLLY.

It is a refreshing thing to find in a South Carolina paper, the original articles of which, have for some months ordinarily borne evidence of a highly excited and inflammatory temperature, so calm and dispassionate, as well as witty, an account of the *atmospherical* influences of the season, as the subjoined. We may be allowed to congratulate the People of Columbia on being, for once, regaled with such a dish of old-fashioned genuine humor, as a substitute for the very opposite character of all its late political speculations.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph of May 24.

Seasonable Reflections.—A degree of unanimity seldom instanced has prevailed throughout our community on one subject for the last few days; every body said and every body believed that the weather was warm, very warm, decidedly, unmistakably warm. Beef steaks *a la mud* (which used to be in fashion at a certain boarding house) might be made, it is thought, by simply burying the piece of beef slightly, while a handful of sand, taken up at random, would be equal to the same quantity of coals in making omelettes. Nervous young gentlemen whose understandings had outgrown their coafings have been heard to exclaim in our streets, "This is the time to fry men's soles;" and young ladies have been doing nothing but sipping iced luxuries, and gently repeating those lines from that celebrated poem, "The Task:"

"Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade."

Every body has said most emphatically "*it is warm:*" both the oldest inhabitant and that universal traveller, John Smith, concur in the assertion; our judges on the appeal benches have taken judicial cognizance of the fact, and were ready to admit it without production of the almanac or thermometer; and our friend P——, who never was known to agree to any thing, or say yes directly to any question, has been heard to admit the fact, the sincerity of his convictions forcing itself through the open pores of his forehead. Elderly persons, who never liked before to hear or read of the shady side of thirty, forty, &c., have been quite willing to take the shady side of any thing; and the grand desideratum with all our artists and artisans has been a due distribution of shade, and a softening down of the warm tints. The atmosphere seems to have been changed into a burning lens, the earth into one vast burnished reflector, and we have been sweltering and parching in the point where the lens and the reflector had a common focus. (By-the-by, that word focus itself is warm. Is it not most melting, reader?)

The roses are no longer red, and grass is no longer a synonym for green, that color being only exemplified now by a few biped specimens recently imported, whose "native hue" has not been sicklied o'er "by the pale cast of thought" or hot suns; and every body, the squire, and the captain, and all the lawyers, and the managers of elections, and the editors, and all the other great men—every body, in short, says it is decidedly warm, and every body would take it most decidedly cool, should any body have the cold-blooded audacity to doubt his word. Dust, umbrellas, and the thermometer are up, and seem likely to stay up; the rain too is up somewhere in the clouds; and a great many people let their tempers get up, which we think decidedly foolish. Don't you think so too, reader, if you can gather up energy enough to answer the question?

Will any body have the kindness to wipe his eyes and tell us whereabouts we left off? Warm weather, we believe, was the theme, and, like Anacreon's harp, our pen can only celebrate one theme—"warm weather"—warm weather—warm weather. We almost feel tempted to emigrate to some cold corner of the United States, or to pitch our tent on some iceberg, whose solid substance, in the cold purity and pristine chastity of primeval congelation, has resisted for ages the ravishing seductions of the gallant Apollo. Wonder if icebergs and ice islands could not be imported and acclimated with us? Almost every thing else Northern comes along this way at some time or other, and why not these? Evaporation is going on all around, and even the deposites that are dew have been almost suspended. Every body feels as if his spirit and life and energy were oozing out, like Bob Acre's courage, at the finger ends, and every body feels that he is finger ends all over. The little fishes are getting dry, and if you only whisper rain or water to the ducks, they incontinently cry out, "whar? whar? whar?" while the ganders treat the weather with indignant hissing. The students say they cannot study—a rare phenomenon—and they have the greatest disposition in the world to get up a breeze, if some Espy would only teach them how to raise the wind. Every body, we repeat, "albeit unused to the melting mood," has been moved and melted by the most indicative, imperative, and potential mood which the sun has lately assumed, and a vast number have been blasted by Phœbus with most unpoetic fire.

After these preliminary remarks, by way of introduction, we come to the main body of our subject. After as cool and dispassionate an examination of the case as we have been able to make, we venture to express the opinion ourselves, that it is tolerably warm. If any responsible or good-looking reader denies that assertion, we challenge him (or her) to meet us in some shady place with ice-cream and lemonade for two; and if any one thinks our remarks unsuitable or unseasonable, he may make reflections of his own as he pleases, without danger of making us wax warmer. We repeat most unhesitatingly, yet with all deference to the opinions of others, that it is "rather warm."

Brief and to the Point.—The Old School "Presbyterian" thus notices the proceedings of the New School General Assembly, recently held at Utica:

"The New School General Assembly adjourned on the 26th instant. Comparatively little business was before the body. The agitators of the slavery question received their quietus."

Wust one Out.—A distinguished member of the bar is responsible for the following:—One of our Boston pilots who is somewhat inclined to corpulency, being on the stand a few days since, the learned counsel inquired who it was, and on being informed that it was Mr. ——, a pilot, replied, that judging from appearances, he would suppose that he was descended from the celebrated *Pauncheons* Pilot. This is the very "wust one" out.

THE EXAMINATION.

The annual public examination of the Pupils of the Salem Female Academy took place on Thursday and Friday, and gave general satisfaction to a very large number of visitors from the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and North Carolina.

This far-famed and time-honored Institution never was in a more flourishing condition, numbering 219 pupils at this time; and we have been informed that numerous applications for entrance during the next Session, have already been made.

The wealth, talent, fashion and beauty of the above named States were well represented in Salem, during the week. And the weather being favorable, our streets presented a display rarely witnessed here, even on similar occasions.

To-day, Salem is about resuming the "even tenor of its way,"—and in a few days will be itself again.

Salem People's Press.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

The last Abingdon Virginian contains the following account of one of the most remarkable escapes probably on record. It was almost miraculous:

The children of Mr. George Hickan, a citizen of Scott county, were playing together in a field, and near the mouth of a fathomless sink-hole. In their gambols one of them, a boy about eight or ten years of age, pushed his little brother, about four years old, headlong over the edge and down into the deep dark pit below. It was some time after the child was missed before any certain information could be drawn from the others as to what had become of him; and it was only threats of severe punishment that finally overcome their fear, and extorted from the boy who did the deed a confession of what had happened. An effort was made immediately to ascertain the situation of the little fellow, and afford him relief if he was not beyond its power.—Ropes were tied together, with a stone attached to one end, and an attempt was made to fathom the depth beneath, but more than sixty feet of rope were employed in vain; no bottom could be reached. A lighted candle was then let down, but its light gave no hopeful indication, except that the pit was free from *choke damp* or impure air as far down as the candle descended. Night came on, and all further efforts had to be for the time abandoned. On the next day further trials were made of the depth of the pit, but with no better success. In despair the frantic parents were about to give up all hopes of recovery or of relieving their little innocent, and preparations were being made to close up the mouth of the pit to prevent a like occurrence in the future, when it was suggested and agreed upon that another and a final effort should be made by letting some individual down by ropes to examine the nature of the abyss, and ascertain if there was any encouragement for further efforts to be found below. A brother of the lost child undertook the fearful task. Cords were fastened around his waist and limbs, and one to his wrist, by which he might indicate to those above his wishes either to descend or to be drawn up. He was swung off and slowly lowered, until having gone to the depth of about fifty feet, he looked below him, and there shone through the thick darkness two glistening eyes intently looking upward. In another moment he was standing on a shelf or angle in the shaft with the child clasped to his bosom. He fastened the little fellow securely to his own body, and bidding him take the rope firmly in his hands, the signal was given to draw up. The child hung convulsively to the rope, and, in a few minutes they arose within view of the hundred anxious spectators who had assembled to witness the result; and when the first glimpse of the little fellow alive caught their eager gaze, screams and shouts of joy from the excited multitude filled the air, and big tears of sympathy started from the eyes of every beholder. After the first paroxysms of delight had subsided, the child was examined to see if it had sustained any injury, and, extraordinary to tell, with the exception of a little bruise on the back of its head, it was perfectly sound and unhurt. The only complaint it made was that it was hungry, being nearly twenty-seven hours under the ground. To inquiries made of it, it replied that it saw a light, and heard it thunder. From the nature of the pit, it appeared that the little fellow had fallen a perpendicular distance of forty feet, upon a slope or bend in the shaft, and from that place had slided down twenty feet further to the spot where he was found, leaning against a sort of pillar or wall, and gazing upward. How he escaped instant destruction is beyond all account.

Murder in Lexington, Ky.—On Sunday morning last, a man named Castle walked up to a man named Carpenter, in Lexington, Ky., and extracted a *pin* from the lapel of his coat, without asking for it; Carpenter took it as an insult,—harsh words ensued, whereupon Carpenter drew a pistol, placed it to the temple of Castle and fired, killing him instantly. They were both mechanics. Castle left a family. Carpenter was arrested, and was to have a hearing the day our informant left.

Cincinnati Com.

A striking commentary upon the prevalent evil of carrying fire arms upon the person, affording an easy resort to them upon the least provocation. The practice of right belongs only to the coward or the bully, and should be discountenanced by every one who accounts human life of any value.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Sir John Franklin.—It was six years on Monday last since Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheerness on his dangerous expedition, and the chances of his safety at the present time are but slight indeed. In a letter written by Sir John to Col. Sabine Drake, dated Fish Islands, 9th July 1845, after noticing that the Erebus and Terror, two of his expedition, had received from the transports which accompanied them to that point provisions, clothing, fuel, and stores for three years, namely to July, 1848, he thus proceeds:—

"I hope my dear wife and daughter will not be over anxious if we should not return by the time they have fixed upon, and I must beg of you to give them the benefit of your advice and experience when that arrives, for you know well that even after the second winter, without success in our object, we should wish to try some other channel, if the state of our provisions and the health of the crew justify it."

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

We learn from the Warrenton News that a meeting of the citizens of that town was held in Warrenton, on the 5th inst. to take into consideration the subject of some adequate plan for raising the amount of subscription to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad stock.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Weldon N. Edwards and Hon. Romulus M. Saunders.

A Committee of three, for each County District in the County, was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the road. Several thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot.

We understand the prospects for raising the stock necessary for securing the matter, are much more favorable than they have been. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held during the past week in Warrenton, Louisburg, and Franklinton, and arrangements made for obtaining subscriptions which seem likely to be crowned with success. The subscriptions now stand as follows:

Petersburg, pledged for Amount taken,	$160,000
Granville, pledged for Amount taken,	50,000
Warren, pledged for Amount taken,	50,000
Franklin, pledged for Amount taken,	25,000
Wake, pledged for Amount taken,	75,000

Raleigh Spirit of the

Gov. Reid has notified the Council of State to meet in Raleigh, on Monday the 12th day of June, instant, to act on the appointment of Attorney General.

U. S. Circuit Court.—This Court adjourned on the 3d inst., after a session of two days—the Hon. Henry Potter being present.

The only case tried of any public interest, was an indictment against Thomas Harvey, for embezzling a letter from the Post Office at Newbern. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $300, and to six months imprisonment. The Judge, in sentencing the prisoner, spoke of his highly respectable connections, and the agony inflicted on them, in terms of deep feeling and sympathy. The unhappy young man himself, we learn, was overwhelmed with grief and shame. Counsel for the Government, Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Esq., U. S. Attorney; for the defendant, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Esq.

Raleigh Register.

Nag's Head Convention.—A large portion of gentlemen from the County of Albemarle Sound, and the Roanoke, met and was held at Plymouth on the 22d inst. to adopt measures to obtain from the Legislature an appropriation for the improvement of Nag's Head. A large number of ladies were in attendance, and speeches were delivered by Hon. David Outlaw, Gen. Ehringhaus, and others in favor of the project. A committee was appointed to obtain names to petition Congress on the subject. The Convention adjourned to meet again at Elizabeth City on the 1st Monday of October next.—*Gobleborough Rep.*

An English Lady's Report of the Slaves.—In Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley's book of travels in the United States, lately published in London, there is an account of her visit to the cotton plantation of General Taylor, on the Mississippi, which must present, says the Richmond Whig, a remarkable contrast for English readers to the atrocious reports they have been in the habit of receiving from other British travellers in this country. Her visit was called on General Taylor in Washington, and was invited by him to visit his cotton plantation when she went South. She says:

"V—— expressed a great wish that some of the sable small fry; and in a few minutes a regiment of little robust, rotund, lively darkies were forthwith paraded for her special amusement: it was a very orderly assemblage, and it cannot be imagined more nice and clean they all looked. It was a congregation of little smiling, good-humored raven rolypolies I never saw collected together before. One perfect duck of a child was only about three weeks old, but it supported itself quite in as orderly a manner as the rest, as if it had been used to parties and assemblies, and never a quantity of company from every part of earth all its days, or rather hours. It was as black as a little image carved in ebony, and as plump as a partridge (no mourning.) These pitchy-colored babies differed from white children in no essential particular, for they were perfectly quiet and silent; all wide awake, but all still and smiling.

"The late President's son was there, and received us with the kindest hospitality. The slaves were mustered and marched for us to see, cotton was picked for us, a few plants that had survived the horrible overflowing of the Mississippi in the interior of one of the slaves' houses exhibited to us. As to the slaves themselves, they were as well fed, comfortably clothed, and kindly cared for in every way as possible, and seemed thoroughly happy and contented. The dwelling which I went to look at, was extremely nice, a most tastefully decorated and excellently furnished one; the walls were adorned with prints, and it was scrupulously clean and neat.

"After the main body had departed a small straggler was brought in. Its mother, perhaps, had lavished all her cares upon its state toilette, and it was apparently alarmed at finding itself unsupported and insulated, testified its disapprobation at the presence of Englishtors by a very mild squall. We saw the older child afterwards, who was quite white, with lovely features and fair hair; the mother was a mulatto, and the child almost white.

"V—— was highly delighted with the whole company of little inky imps from first to last, nursing and fondling them in high glee; and it may be readily believed that the mothers stood by equally delighted at having their little darkies appreciated—and not a little proud of their splendid glittering teeth almost from ear to ear.

"All the slaves were evidently taking the kindest care of on General Taylor's plantation. Men, women, and children appeared to adore Mr. Taylor, who was extremely kind to them, and affable to them."

An Exchange paper says, in relation to late scientific experiments, that more brandy in your water than usual, because the *rotation of the earth* is distinctly visible.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1851.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Alexander D. Moore, Collector of the Customs, Wilmington, N. C., *vice* Robt. G. Rankin, resigned.

COINAGE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

86,747 Double Eagles,	$1,734,940
26,605 Eagles,	266,950
43,000 Half Eagles,	215,000
224,676 Quarter Eagles,	561,690
422,682 Gold Dollars,	422,682
803,500 Pieces,	3,201,262
1,254,800 Three Cent Pieces,	37,638
969,000 Cents,	9,699
3,028,500 Pieces,	3,248,599

Deposites for coinage from 1st to 31st May, 1851:

Gold bullion from California,	$3,205,600
Do. do. other sources,	65,600
	3,271,200
Silver bullion deposited in same time.	14,800

Mr. Webster's Buffalo Speech.—Aware that a long speech, hurriedly reported and forthwith transmitted to the press five hundred miles off by telegraph, must, though mainly correct, contain inaccuracies, we have waited for a revised version of Mr. Webster's important speech at Buffalo before giving it to our readers. In the mean time, it is due to the distinguished speaker that we correct one error which escaped the press, and which has been made the subject of animadversion by papers not unwilling to place Mr. Webster in a false position. Towards the close of the speech he is reported to have said "Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the Southern States, and that Congress has no power over it." We learn through a friend of Mr. W.'s, since his return to the city —as well as by a correction published in the New York papers—that what he did say was, "Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery exists in the Southern States; but Congress has no power to act upon it. It may be, however, that, in the dispensation of Providence, some remedy for this evil may occur, or may be hoped for hereafter."

A new Gold Mine.—Mr. John F. Stewart called in on the 19th and showed us a beautiful specimen of virgin gold which was picked up on his plantation in Iredell, 21 miles West of this place, a few days before. It weighs a half ounce and 18 grains. He afterwards examined the ground and rocks where it was picked up, and is satisfied that there is some more of the same sort left. This is the largest piece ever found in Iredell county.

Salisbury Watchman.

Gold found in Maine—Great Excitement.—Gold as rich as that from the mines of California is said to have been recently found in Maine, and in a portion of the State on the borders of the line which separates it from Canada, heretofore considered a wilderness. So great is the excitement created by the discovery, that raftsmen are said to have abandoned their logs, and the farmers their shovels and hoes, to engage in searching for the precious metal.

Thomas Bailey, the man who was arrested in Tennessee, and whom the editor of the Sparta Times describes, gives a pretty correct account of himself in some respects. For instance, he was born in Iredell county and married the lady he names. It is also true that he was a wagon driver and moved to Tennessee about the time mentioned by himself. But it is not true that Howard was tried for the murder of a pedlar; it is not true that he, Bailey, was with Forsythe when he was murdered by his own slave; it is not true that he was in company with McKesson, the negro trader who he says was murdered in Mississippi. McKesson is now living in Morganton in this State. It is not true that his father-in-law owned any negroes when he left this State for Tennessee. Bailey has a number of very respectable relatives in this State, Georgia, and near Connersville in Tennessee. He is an erratic, swaggering, wandering character, and is well described as a loafer. His friends and acquaintances here are not aware that he is guilty of any crime. It is not probable that there is any estate coming to him from any uncle or other relation. He quickly used up what he received from his father's estate, and has ever been a sort of idling character.

Salisbury Watchman.

Return of Jenny Lind to Europe.—Miss Lind's last concert in this city is to be given on Friday evening, at Castle Garden. She will return to Europe very shortly, most probably before the 4th of July. We learn that the contract with Mr. Barnum for one hundred and fifty concerts, contained a condition that they might be terminated either at the end of sixty or of one hundred concerts. The concert on Friday evening will be the ninety-second, and the remaining eight are to be given in Philadelphia and Boston. Those in the former city will probably commence on the 9th inst., and in the latter on the 16th.

This sudden and unexpected termination of the most brilliantly successful musical tour which has ever been made in America, will be the subject of much regret.

New York Commercial.

The President at Norfolk.—The Whigs of this old city had a general meeting a few days since, and unanimously resolved that they have "the most unlimited confidence in Mr. Fillmore, and cordially approve of his Administration, which has been conducted with that prudence and wisdom so well calculated to promote the great interests of the country, and harmonize the threatening elements of its different sections."

NEW YORK, June 5.

Faber and Co., Cotton merchants, have failed.

In the Shadrach rescue case at Boston, the jury have been unable to agree. There were 10 for conviction, and 2 for acquittal.

Mr. Edward P. Hawks, of Milton, N. C. was drowned in Dan river, Wednesday evening last, whilst bathing, in company with three other young gentlemen. He was a native of Massachusetts, but had resided in Milton for the last twelve years, where he had succeeded in winning the esteem and good will of a large circle of acquaintances.

The Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance Company was organized on the 20th instant. The Company will probably be ready to receive applications for insurance by the 2d of June.

MACON, Geo. June 3.

The Union Convention has unanimously nominated Howell Cobb for Governor, and re-affirmed the report and resolutions of the Georgia Convention of December last. One hundred and sixty delegates were present. Great unanimity prevailed.

F. & W. PLANK ROAD.—We have received a letter from a gentleman interested in the Lexington branch of this Road, making suggestions in regard to the "common point" between Lexington and Salem. We are not sufficiently familiar with the country to understand his views fully, but will repeat, that the universal desire here is, that the road should go to both Lexington and Salem, and that, with the promised aid from those places, it can and will go there. As to the route, the Engineer, we understand, is now on the ground, and the President will be there in the course of this week. Between them and the Board of Directors we have no doubt that the most eligible route will be adopted, and it is to be hoped that the gentlemen interested at both Salem and Lexington will assist in securing such a route.

PLANK ROAD TO RALEIGH.—On Friday last a meeting was held of Subscribers to the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road. It was found that though a large amount had been subscribed conditionally, only a few thousand dollars had been pledged absolutely. In the course of the meeting, however, the absolute subscription was increased to $21,500, enough to secure the charter, and it was agreed, informally, that the road shall be located on the East side of the Cape Fear, crossing about three miles above this town. The meeting of Stockholders called for the 28th inst. will of course ratify this informal agreement.

It is intended, we believe, to add as much as possible to the amount of subscriptions, and to go to work forthwith, building the Road as far towards Raleigh as the funds will accomplish.

Hon. Wm. H. Washington declines the nomination for Congress in the 8th District. Ill health and private occupations are assigned as causes. The Newbernian mentions several names in connection with the nomination now to be made.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—We are glad to notice the demolition of three large two story wooden Stores, in the heart of our town, a few doors East of Market Square, for the purpose of erecting substantial fire-proof brick Stores in their stead. The town is indebted for this improvement to Charles Benbow, Esq., who thus manifests not only public spirit but good sense and true economy. The saving in repairs and in insurance, to say nothing of the feeling of security from fire and robbery, satisfies all who have tried it, that it is economy to build of brick in towns, instead of the tinder boxes which our pitch pine buildings soon become.

There are a number of other wooden buildings in the neighborhood of Mr. Benbow's which we hope to see removed for the same laudable purpose.

EXECUTION.—The negro Damon, the murderer of Tilghman Hunt, was executed near the suburbs of this town on Friday last, in pursuance of his sentence. He acknowledged the justice of his fate, but attributed the crime altogether to the instigation of Pitt, and his (Damon's) wife. He was frequently visited by the several Clergymen in this place, from whom he received the Communion a day or two before his execution.

He made a statement in regard to another alleged murder in Columbus county, N. C., by slaves. We refrain from stating any particulars, unless evidence should be elicited in confirmation of his story, in which case, the parties implicated may be brought to trial. He himself had nothing to do with this crime—so he stated.

TEMPERANCE.—We have received from the author, Geo. B. Wetmore, Esq. of Rockingham, An Appeal to the Protestant Christians of North America, in behalf of the Temperance Reform. We have not had time to read it, but doubt not that the zeal and ability of the author have done justice to his subject.

SERMONS OF THE LATE REV. MR. BUXTON.—Proposals have been issued by the Rev. Jarvis Buxton, for the publication of a volume of the Sermons of his Father, the late Rector of St. John's Church in this town. The volume will contain upwards of 500 octavo pages, to be printed on a clear large type, and good paper, with a Portrait and Memoir of the deceased; at $2, payable on delivery. Subscriptions may be made to the Rev. Mr. Buxton at Asheville, N. C., to the Clergymen generally in the Diocese, or to the Editors of this paper.

The profits of the publication will be given to the Missionary Fund of the Episcopal Church in this State.

The wide spread reputation of the deceased, for ability and originality, will doubtless make this volume an acceptable one, especially to his friends and brethren of the Episcopal Church.

The 7 per cent. bonds of the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, to the amount of $340,000, have been disposed of in New York, $107,000 at 90 per cent., and the remainder at 87 51-100 to 89 77-100 per cent. This is as high as any of the best rail road loans were negotiated at last year.

MONEY MARKET.—The New York papers are manifesting some anxiety about the continued drain of specie to Europe. The fall of cotton, the immense imports of goods, and the stream of visiters to the World's Fair, require large shipments of specie, which, fortunately, has been replaced by the receipts from California. But should this supply by any means be cut off, the most disastrous consequences might ensue, considering the present expanded state of the paper currency at the North. In Europe, France is accumulating the precious metals, evidently in apprehension of political events amounting perhaps to revolution; whilst the Bank of England has experienced a constant diminution of specie for some time past.

The fall of cotton will produce no little distress in the mercantile circles of this country; and on the whole it behooves people to be careful and prudent, to avoid being carried away by the speculative spirit produced by high prices and present abundance of money. With prudence, the impending danger may be averted.

MR. WEBSTER AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS.—The Carolinian devotes half a column in its last issue to comments upon the *three* lines of Mr. Webster's speech which it published a few weeks since. It is only necessary to remark that Mr. Webster made use of *no such expression* as the Carolinian attributed to him. His speech was incorrectly reported, by a mistake of the telegraph. Will the Carolinian correct its statements?

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Two steamers have arrived at New York with California dates to the 1st May. They bring nearly three millions in gold, and 700 passengers.

Several new cases of Lynch law are mentioned, in one of which five Mexicans were hanged.

FLORAL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

The Editor of the Marion Star, writing to his paper, gives the following account of the late Commencement at Floral College:—

"Since I saw you I have attended the semi-annual examination at Floral. Much as I have heretofore been pleased, I was even more so at this. The examination was in everything good, and I was informed by one of the examining committee that the graduating class acquitted themselves in a superior manner. The following are the names of the graduates: Misses Kate Brown, E. A. Bethea, E. A. Evans, Julia Ellerbe, Rhoda Haselden, Drusilla Mace, Mary Baldwin, Ann Murphy, Flora McLean, Kate McSwain, Kate Powell, Lucy Rogers, Ann Smith, Martha J. Turner, Mary Mac. Watson. Of these the first six were from our own District. A large crowd was in attendance, although not so large as the year before. This institution deserves more than a passing notice. I have before alluded to its merits, and perhaps ought not now to say anything, but where other institutions are springing up, it would be as well to keep in mind that though "new brooms may sweep clean," yet an institution which has done as much good as Floral has, towards elevating the standard of Female Education, should not be discarded or lightly thrown aside.

For myself, after examining carefully every thing about it, and being pretty well acquainted with the female seminaries in our own State, I must give the preference to Floral, and shall much regret ever to hear of new favorites in public estimation superseding it, even for a time. I look upon the education given there as eminently practical and thorough. In most of the female institutions of learning in our State, the education is superficial, and while the young ladies are taught to make a "fine appearance" in company, and how to show off to fine advantage in society, the practical part of their education is entirely omitted or neglected. This is apparent to any one who mingles in the society of young ladies who have graduated at Floral and those who have attended the course of education usually prescribed at the fashionable schools in our own State. While the latter will attract and even dazzle on first acquaintance, the glare and glitter soon wears off; but the former may not make as brilliant a display at first, but their popularity lasts, for they have something tangible upon which to rest their popularity—their minds have been cultivated and improved.

"The annual address was delivered by J. G. Shepherd, Esq., of Fayetteville, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. S. had had but little time given him for preparation, and that little in a busy season. The address, however, gave evidence of the ability of the speaker, and proved him to be a gentleman of a high order of intellect. I prophecy for him a high position among the people of North Carolina. Although a young man he has gained quite a reputation at the Bar."

POSTAGE.—On the 1st of next month the new postage law will go into operation. Letters, pre-paid, will go 3000 miles for 3 cents, or 5 cents if not pre-paid. Double those rates over 3000 miles. There ought to be a general understanding among business men to pre-pay the postage of letters on both sides.

Weekly Newspapers will go free of postage to any office within the county where published. Under 50 miles, and out of the county, 5 cents per quarter. Under 300 miles 10 cents. Under 1000 miles 15 cents.

Mr. Sumner was elected senator for six years *by one vote;* and Mr. Borden, a whig, voted for him.—*Washington Union.*

Really this is rather small employment for the Central organ of the great Democratic party. Mr. Sumner received nearly 200 votes. *One* Whig, Mr. Borden, *under instructions*, voted for Mr. Sumner; upwards of 190 Locofocos and Abolitionists voted for him, according to a bargain openly made and openly executed; and *therefore* the Whig party is responsible for Mr. Sumner's election! Logical, very.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—The Journal expresses much surprise at our ignorance of Mr. Sumner's *Whiggery*. The fact, says the Journal, is "notorious." Well, the fact may be "notorious," but until we have better authority than the Journal, we prefer to believe Mr. Sumner's own declarations. That gentleman, writing to an abolition committee by which he had been invited to speak in favor of the coalition candidates, takes occasion to compliment Mr. Palfrey, and says:

"*His triumph, with that of* Mr. Rantoul *in the adjoining District, will go far to consolidate the opposition in Massachusetts against* THE EXISTING WHIG NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION."

Does the Journal still think Mr. Sumner's Whiggery "notorious"? Does it still think that "Mr. Sumner has uniformly supported the Whig candidate for President"?

But the Journal excuses its party for voting for Sumner by saying that all of them did not do so. So much the worse. For they bargained with abolitionists to do so, and having cheated them into the election of Boutwell and Rantoul, refused to fulfill their part of the contract, on the score of morality! But enough of Mr. Sumner; the Journal will scarcely be able to convince the people that the Whig party is responsible for the doings of a coalition between locofocos and abolitionists.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Some of the papers in this benighted State are at last opening their columns to a free discussion of the condition of its affairs. And thus, occasionally a glimpse of truth is elicited. In a late Charleston Courier, we find a communication containing the following paragraph:

"South Carolina *should remember other days*, when in "times that tried men's souls," as in hot a fire as now, those she now looks upon with almost contempt, and feels inclined to stigmatise as recreant to their high interests, *were in the van*—while Carolina if *not in the rear*, was certainly not in the *front rank*. The lights of our own history are shining upon us, and we shall not walk the less surely if we use them. Let us review the conduct of our fathers, when they found the arbitrary oppressions of their mother country too grievous to be borne; when injury and insult followed close after each other, and when it became evident that a systematic effort was to be made to deprive them of privileges most dearly earned. How did they act? *They acted in concert.* Although some States were visited in greater wrath than others, they bore it patiently, waiting the time when all should unite in the common cause. Fourteen years of patience spent in active communication, one with another, brought all to a point—and when the blow was struck, it had the concentrated strength of all. No one State was so mad as to make the onslaught alone, and no such monstrous doctrine as that of *dragging other States* up to the rescue was ever broached. Now South Carolina stands first, ready for the conflict. Then North Carolina, upon whom we are looking as a sluggard, took the *first bold onward step.* The *first* State Convention that empowered its delegates in the General Congress to "concur with those in the other colonies in declaring independence" was the "old North State." Twenty-five days *after* the action of N. Carolina, the Convention of Virginia *unanimously* resolved that her delegates be instructed to propose to Congress to "declare the United Colonies free and independent States."

The "almost contempt" of South Carolina for North Carolina is most heartily, and not only "almost" but altogether reciprocated by the great body of the people of North Carolina, who would again be "in the van" in a lawful contest with the enemies of the country, but never, we hope, in stirring up strife among friends.

THE FASTEST.—The steamboat Reindeer, on the Hudson river, ran 25 miles in 1 hour and 30 seconds, and 45 miles in 1 hour and 56 minutes.

There are six persons now in jail in New York city under sentence of death for murder! Three of them are to be hanged on the 27th June, and three on the 25th July.

FROM EUROPE.—The Washington brings accounts from England to the 21st May.

Cotton was firm at a shade advance.

A letter from London says,—

"The crowd at the World's Fair in no wise diminishes as day after day passes. Ninety-two thousand pounds sterling have already been received from the sale of tickets at the door, and the average daily receipts are now above £4000. The present five shilling price for a single admission continues until the 26th inst., when the one shilling price, (with the exception of one day in each week, when five shillings is again charged, to render the audience select,) is thenceforth adopted. The 30,000 persons who are now daily within the walls, are of course from the highest classes. Such is the number of daily visitors during the first month of comparative exclusiveness. The Crystal Palace can hardly yet be said to be open, and "the million" are still impatiently waiting for the real inauguration of the edifice. It begins to be a question of interest, and even of gravity, how many will then press for admission on each returning day. Will the number fall short of one hundred thousand? Will it be safe to admit that number, and of such a class as will come, within the building? Already depredations are not infrequent. The immense value of articles that can be taken while the eye of the attendant is averted, the absolute impossibility of keeping an attendant for every case and counter and stall of goods, and the utter want of control that any number of the police can possibly have over a crowd circulating through a thousand avenues, and bays, and spaces of eighteen acres of building—all render the question about the *one shilling* days one of real interest to all concerned. Besides, if 100,000 persons are within the building and 20,000 or 50,000 outside, which is a small estimate, how are they to be got out of Hyde Park before eight o'clock every evening? There are those who ask, perhaps with unnecessary apprehension, whether the mob, being in possession of so capacious a palace, so magnificently furnished, will not be reluctant to quit. Such fears may be wholly imaginary, but they show the anticipations which prevail as to the numbers that are likely to come from all parts of the world during the next three months to this marvellous spectacle."

LATER.—The Asia brings accounts to the 24th ult. Cotton had declined ¼d. Fair uplands 5¾d. Sales of the weeks 41,000 bales.

Parliament was still discussing the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. In France the legitimists openly declared their intention to restore the monarchy. The Emperors of Russia, Austria, and the King of Prussia are holding a private Conference at Cracow. The French have evacuated Rome.

STILL LATER.—The Pacific arrived on Saturday, with 4 days later news. Cotton was firmer, and had advanced ¼d. Political news unimportant.

THE MEANING OF WORDS.—The Wilmington Journal admits that "some fishy democrats" supported Sumner for Senator; but it says "many democrats opposed him to the last."

This is a queer use of these words *some* and *many*. The "many" amounting, we believe, to some three or four; and the "some" to between one and two hundred.

So also the Journal says that Sumner "was elected by *one* vote, Mr. Borden, a Whig, having voted for him." Now we beg leave to doubt whether "one vote" could elect a man, where 400 were cast. Mr. Sumner was elected by 194 votes, of whom one was a Whig (voting under instructions,) and 193 Locofocos and abolitionists. Yet the *one* Whig is saddled with all the blame. What is more: The one Whig had voted for Sumner many times, without an election. It was the coming over to him on the last vote of "some" of the Locofocos which decided the election.

The Journal asks, "What Whig has denounced the Whig party for going *en masse* for Winthrop?" We have always expressed our hope that Winthrop would not be elected, having no choice between him and Sumner.

We utterly deny the Journal's assertion that "Seward is the Magnus Apollo of the Whig party in New York." He has been as bitterly denounced by a large body of the Whigs of that State as any man in the State, whether Abolitionist or Locofoco. And if the election were now to come on, we doubt whether he could be elected by any party, or by two parties, as Sumner was. But, it is well known that the Locofocos in the New York Legislature, a few weeks ago, voted *en masse* for Dix, who is quite as strong and dangerous an abolitionist as Seward? When, therefore, we again ask the Journal, did the Locofocos of that State repudiate Dix? How utterly inconsistent is this notorious fact with the following assertions of the Journal:—

"A party is responsible for the acts of its members done under its sanction and authority, but not for the unauthorized doings of men who have gone out from its ranks, and who are no longer of its counsel. The difference between the Whig and Democratic parties at the North is simply this: *When a member of the Democratic party avows Free Soil principles, he withdraws from his membership;* while, on the contrary, the relations between a Whig politician and his party are not otherwise changed than perhaps by an increase of his popularity and influence."

A SEVERE BUT JUST REPLY.—In a letter written by Mr. Calhoun to Gen. Foote, in 1849, now published by the latter in his own defence, occurs the following passage:—

"I am obliged to you for securing so prompt an admission of my Address into the columns of *the Intelligencer*. Col Benton *has continued to get so many jobs for that paper* that I had my apprehension in their wish to keep fair with him, that they would either not publish it at all, or delay it so long as to make the publication of no value."

To this imputation (such as is rather common among disappointed politicians towards Editors,) the National Intelligencer replies as follows:—

"If we, in the course of more than forty years' labor in our vocation, have in no other way entitled ourselves to the public esteem and respect, we have a consciousness of having deserved it, by disinterestedness, as well as independence, in sustaining, on all occasions, to the best of our judgment and ability, the interest, the welfare, and the happiness of the People and Government of the United States.

"In defence of this character, it becomes our duty to state that the assertions and the innuendoes of the paragraph which we have quoted from this Letter are all, all, alike false and gratuitous.

"It is not true that Col. Benton has gotten many "jobs," or any one job, for "the Intelligencer." But the converse of this assertion would have been true, had it been asserted. We are indebted to Col. Benton, in his public capacity, for nothing but the courtesies which, we presume, he extends equally to all who are not in enmity with him.

"Nor is it true, as is insinuated in his Letter, that Mr. Calhoun, or his friends for him, ever had any difficulty in obtaining admission into the columns of this paper, in any form, and still less in the form of Letters or Addresses to which his name was appended. In the very case referred to, his Address was in the hands of our compositors for publication before the note of Mr. Foote requesting its insertion reached this office. Nor was any man ever more indebted than Mr. Calhoun to the National Intelligencer for his reputation and advancement in the early part of his political career, or for forbearance, when in the controversies of later years, we have been thrown wide as the poles asunder. At no time in his life, indeed, was there ever entertained in our bosoms a spark of personal animosity to that eminent citizen. Nor, until this moment, had we ever reason to suppose that his breast was so full of malice towards us as to overflow even in the *abandon* of private correspondence."

THE REVENUE.—The Republic states that the Revenue from Customs from July 1, 1850, to June 1, 1851, amounts to $44,349,063, an increase of $7,730,573 over the corresponding eleven months of 1849-50.

WHO DID IT?—The Goldsborough Republican & Patriot says truly that the Whigs of Clinton had nothing to do with the removal of the late Locofoco Postmaster of that place: and it pronounces the transaction a "nefarious" one. Now as the Whigs had nothing to do with it, and it is not at all likely that "Mr. Fillmore's Administration" made the removal without application, the Goldsborough Republican & Patriot may perhaps see that it is striking at some of its own party in giving so hard a name to the transaction.

MONSTROUS PROSCRIPTION.—The Secretary of the Navy has published a list of 26 persons admitted by the Department as Candidates for Examination for admission into the Navy as Midshipmen. And we are struck with the fact that there is not a single Virginian in the list! Further, he gives notice that applications will still be received from 62 others to stand a like examination, and of these, too, not one is to come from Virginia! The "Resolutions of '98" will probably be invoked against this rank injustice in thus excluding a State which has not already more than one-fourth of all the officers in the Navy, and stands prepared at a moment's notice to take the remaining three-fourths.

The new Constitution of Maryland has been ratified by a majority of ten to fifteen thousand. It will go into operation on the 1st July; and under it multitudes of officers are to be elected by the people.

In allusion to the small vote given on the question of ratification, the Baltimore Clipper says,—

"It is a singular fact that the Convention which adopted this Constitution was called by a minority of the people of the State; the Constitution ordered to be engrossed by a minority of the Convention; and the project finally ratified by a minority."

THE FIRST COLORED CIRCLES.—In one of the New York Courts, on Thursday last, Mary Kip, a free colored woman, recovered $1000 damages from Miles Smith, for breach of promise of marriage. The heart-broken plaintiff, (who sued for $3,500,) is a mantua-maker in West Broadway, and the faithless swain possesses a handsome property.

The Raleigh Route under the new Contract.—On the first of July coming, the carriage of the mails by the new contractors commences. The contract between Fayetteville and Raleigh, we are gratified to know, has been taken by a Fayetteville man, Mr. Murdoch McKinnon. We hope Mr. McKinnon will realize a reasonable profit. He is a man of enterprise and industry, and is the more deserving of encouragement from having made all he has by his own efforts, commencing, as he did, a poor boy.

Mr. McKinnon will put good coaches on the line; he will reduce the fare to Raleigh from five to four dollars; and he will no doubt exert himself to make the staging comfortable and agreeable.—*Carolinian.*

Under the next apportionment—the ratio of representation being 92,702—there will be 233 members of the House of Representatives, as follows: Alabama 7, Arkansas 2, California 2, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 8, Indiana 11, Iowa 2, Illinois 9, Kentucky 10, Massachusetts 11, Maryland 6, Mississippi 4, Michigan 5, Missouri 7, New Hampshire 3, New York 33, N. Jersey 5, North Carolina 8, Ohio 21, Pennsylvania 25, Rhode Island 2, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 10, Texas 2, Vermont 3, Virginia 13, Wisconsin 3.

In 1842 the free (or "hireling") States had 142 representatives in Congress; the slave States 91. In 1852, the free States will have 144, an increase of 2; and the slave States 89, a loss of 2. Thus the relative proportion of the representation of the free and slaveholding States is not essentially changed—the free States gaining *four* votes in the House, and *two* votes in the Senate, by the admission of California.

For the last ten years, the gain of the whites is nearly 28 per cent; of the slaves nearly 22 per cent; while the free colored class have increased less than 9 per cent.

An important element in the increased population of the United States is foreign emigration. To say nothing of the continent, the census just taken shows a decrease in the population of Ireland alone, since 1841, of *two millions*. It is estimated that the fine emigrant ships, plying between Liverpool and New York, have, for many years brought to the shores of America (Canada, of course included) an Irish emigration, amounting, on the average, to 250,000 souls per annum—and, during the present spring, the transportation has been insufficient for the increasing swarms of Irish, who depopulate their own green Island, to open our railroads, canals and vast prairies and forests and to increase the wealth and power of our confederacy.—*Enquirer.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. JAMES WRIGHT, of Cumberland county, to Miss CATHARINE H., eldest daughter of W. C. Thurston.

In Anson county, on the 29th ult., by E. G. Knight, Esq., Mr. WM. G. SIMMONS to Miss ANN, daughter of James H. Grace.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday evening, WILLIAM, youngest son of Wm. R., and Louisa Love.

On Little River, in this county, on the 18th inst., Mr. MALCOM McPHAIL, a native of the Island of Jura, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 80 years.

In Baltimore, on the 28th ult., Mrs. ANN MOONEY, aged about 60 years. Mrs. Mooney was an old and well known resident of Cumberland county.

In Salisbury on the 2d inst., ROBERT W. LONG.

In Charlotte, on the 31st ult., Mrs. MARTHA BROWN, wife of Mr. Peter M. Brown.

In Anson county, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. DAVID HOLTSHOUSER, aged about 51 years.

In Richmond county, N. C., in the vicinity of Cheraw, S. C., on the 6th of May, DANIEL McINTOSH, in the 7th year of his age.

In Leon county, Florida, on the 4th inst., J. G. PATRICK, aged 49. He was born in Elizabeth, N. C., and removed to Florida in 1851.

In Anson county, on the 23d ult., at the residence of her son, Elijah Covington, Mrs. ELIZABETH COVINGTON, relict of Simon Covington, dec'd, in the 88th year of her age.

A few bbls. Extra Super Flour,
newly ground, suited for family use, for sale by
June 10. B. ROSE & SON.

3000 Lbs. Superior N. C. Bacon,
For sale by B. ROSE & SON.

25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
Just received and for sale by
June 10—3t B. ROSE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 10.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	11 a 11½
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10½ a 11½	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	
Corn,	90 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	11½ a 12	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5½ a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	17 a 19
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—CORN sells readily at outside quotations. COTTON—we do not alter our quotations, but would remark that there has been no sale since the arrival of the Asia, to determine what effect it will have on our market.

TURPENTINE.—Virgin Dip 2 20; Yellow 1 95. 200 bbls. No. 3 Rosin sold at 70 cts. No sales of Spirits.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

The water courses are very low, and but little produce, above tide water, finds its way to market. Bacon 11 to 11½. Corn 68. Lard 11½ to 12. Lumber—Flooring Boards 12 50; Wide 7 00; Scantling 6 00. Naval Stores—Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 25; Virgin 2 25 to 2 50; Hard 1 25 to 1 30; Tar 1 70; Spirits Turpentine 26. Timber—Shipping 12 00; prime Mill 8 00 to 8 50.

At New York, Cotton declined ¼ cent since the arrival of the Asia. Middling Uplands 8½. Spirits Turpentine 33.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 10, principally 6⅞ to 9¾. Prime N. C. Corn 75.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,210,751 bales, against 1,936,830 last year. Increase 273,921.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 6—Steamer Evergreen, with Lady of the Lake in tow, with goods for F D Breece, J H & J Martine, Cook & Johnson, E J Hale & Son, N K McDuffie, C P Mallett, P P Johnson, Cook & Taylor, T J Johnson & Co, Mrs Hart, Jones & Deming, A A McKethan, R M Orrell, H Miller, A T Mial, C W D Hutchings, T H Selby, Gov D L Swain, Mrs E Henry, Brown, Fraley & Co, D W Rogers & Co, W J Clemens & Co.

June 9—Steamer Brothers, with Ben Berry in tow, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

June 4.—Steamer Chatham, with goods for J & B G Worth, Murchison, Reid & Co, A B Stith & Co, W J McConnel, Jenkins & Roberts, T F Brookshire, G C Mendenhall, Tyson & Person, A Gardner, J Woltering, Arey, Shemwell & Co, Scott & McAdoo, J H Thompson, J S & J H Thompson, H Erambert, Rev J H Wheeler, M W Jessup, Starr & Williams, C W Andrews, B F Bell.

June 5.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for Cane Creek Co, Scott & McAdoo, Jenkins & Roberts, Rev A Smedes, Lehman Butner, W S Gilmer, R T Long, P F Pescud, W Wiley, C A Brown, H Erambert, J Utley, L B Walker, G C Mendenhall, J T O Wilbar, F L Gorrel, E Belo, S J Hinsdale, R Gray, F Swann, Jno Swann, W Lassiter, E Murray, G McNeill, P Evans, A W Steel, J & B G Worth, P C Sanders, A H Whitfield, L F Carr, D McNeill, M W Jessup, C A McMillan, Waldauer & Otterburg, G Brandt, M Greentree, C Banks, Hall, Sackett & Co, J Hunt, J M A Drake, G Gardner, D G McRae, J Moore, M W Davis & Co, H L Myrover & Co, J Sloan, J D Williams, Jas Phillips, S Farlow, E Fuller, J T Council & Cain.

June 7.—Steamer Chatham, with goods for J H Lindsay, G Brandt, J Swann, F J Swann, J B Troy, W R Love, J H Webb, Long & Webb, C A Brown, J M A Drake, T F Brookshire, W Lassiter, P C Sanders, J Hunt, G Gardner C Y Yates, D Beard.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 30—Schr H P Russell from Charleston. June 1—Barque Herschell from Boston: Brigs Watson from New York, Dr Rogers from Salem; Schrs C D Ellis and Charles Mills from New York, Ann Elizabeth from Baltimore, Phœnix from Boston, Palestine from Savannah. 2—Barque George from New York; Brig Commerce from Boston; Schrs Ira Brewster from Green Port, Matilda E. Wells from Charleston, P B Savery from Marblehead, Mass., Ballance from Boston. 3—Barques Ree from Liverpool, Chas S Olden from Charleston. 4—Brig Ellen Hayden from Cuba: Schrs Harvest from Savannah, M B Mahony from Charleston.

St. Mary's School,
Raleigh. N. C.

THE nineteenth term of this School will commence on Thursday, the 12th of June, and continue till November 15th.

For a circular, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., inquire of the subscriber.

ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.
May 29, 1851. 75-2t

MALE & FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE School of the subscriber, assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Middlebury, Vermont, will be resumed on Tuesday, 1st of July next. Board for any number of students, can be gotten in the village, at $7 per month. Tuition as heretofore, viz: (incidentals included.)

For the Rudiments, per Session,	$6 50
Mathematics, English Grammar, History, &c.,	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 50
EXTRA.	
Music on the Piano,	15 00
Use of Instrument,	2 50
French Language,	10 00
Drawing, Needle-work, &c.,	5 00

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1851. 75-2m

LONG STREET ACADEMY.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st day of July, and close on the last Friday in November. Tuition 6, 8, and 10 dollars, per session of five months. Board 6 dollars per month. ARCHIBALD RAY, Principal.
June 6, 1851. 2w

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. C.

THIS delightful Summer retreat is now open for the reception of company, the remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offering great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements, are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music always in attendance; a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:—

Families per month, each person,	$20 00
Single persons, " "	25 00
Per week, "	7 00
Per day, "	1 25

Children under 12, and Servants, half price.
SAMUEL CALVERT.
June 5, 1851. 75-t15A

Mrs. Hardin's School for Young Ladies,
AT ROSE HILL,
Near Fayetteville, N. C.

THE next Session of this FAMILY SCHOOL, under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will commence on Monday the 21st day of July next, and end on the 20th of December following. Early notice is requested from those desiring places for their daughters or wards, the School being limited in number.

The present Session will terminate on the 9th June. W. H. HARDIN.
Rose Hill, May 24, 1851. 73-cowit20j

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 19th May:—

John Autry.
B A Bryant, W F Blackwood, Polly Bryant.
W D Carman, Margaret Carter, Mary L Carver.
Mary A Darroch, Lary Dew.
Joseph Gilchrist, Henry Goodman, R B Gregory & Co.
Giles Ham, Mason Howard.
Hardy Jones, Geo. Jones, Jas. Jordan.
Joshua Melvin, J W Mitchell, John McNeill, Murdock McLeod, Miss Eliza McDougald, A A McIntosh, Ann McLean, Mary McKenzie, Flora A McPherson, Wm McDaniel, Sarah M McNeill, Malcom McDonald, Hector McNeill, Miss M J McNeill, Keneth McDonald, N D McAlister, Dougald McDuffie, Murdock

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant. The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD!

ROME for Sale!

THE Copartnership of HALL, SACKETT & CO. will expire by its own limitation on the 21st June next; and in order to wind up its affairs as soon as possible, we will sell on very advantageous terms the

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which is very general and of greater variety than any other in the County, at reduced prices.

We also offer the STORE now occupied by us and the PLANTATION attached, with all its appurtenances, containing 250 acres, 60 of which are under a good board fence, and known as ROME, which is one of the most desirable Business Stands in the county, being located on the East side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the Town of Fayetteville.

E. C. Hall and T. M. Sackett are authorised to settle the affairs of the concern and sell the property. Those wishing to purchase Goods or Property at a bargain, will please give us a call, as GREAT BARGAINS can be had.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

N. B. Those indebted to us will see the necessity of making immediate payment; as longer indulgence cannot be given. H., S. & CO.

Rome, April 29, 1851. 69tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session in this School will close on Monday the 26th inst. Examination on the 23d, 24th and 26th. The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday, July 2d, and continue five months. Board and Tuition as heretofore. Per order of Directors.

H. ELLIOT, President.

May 8, 1851. 71-6w

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, selected by himself from the New York and Philadelphia markets, consisting of a general assortment of

Fancy Silk Goods; domestic and imported Staple Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots; Straw Goods, a great variety; Men's, Boys' and Youths' ditto.

Also, fashionable Mole-skin Hats; Summer do; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades; Hardware, Cutlery; China, Glass and Crockery-ware; Ready-made Clothing.

All of which goods I will sell very cheap to those who will pay prompt when called upon. And I would say to those who wish to buy for cash, that they shall not lose the benefit of their money. I am determined to sell my goods if I have to sacrifice them, and would advise buyers at least to call and see what's going on. My stock is large and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 21, 1851. 68-8w

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands. Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite the Messrs. H. Branson & Son.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 64-3m

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built, has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

English Reports in Law and Equity.

Proposals by LITTLE & BROWN, for publishing by subscription a New Series of LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

THE want of some system by which the decisions and judicial opinions of the several Courts of Law and Equity in England can be more promptly and cheaply furnished to the legal profession in this country, has long been seriously felt and acknowledged.

The subscribers propose to republish these reports in full, as fast as they appear in England, and can be received here. They will contain reports of cases decided in the House of Lords, the Privy Council, the several Courts of Equity, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, the Court of Bankruptcy, including also the Election Cases, the Crown Cases Reserved, and the Railway and Canal Cases.

These Reports will be published in monthly numbers or parts, commencing with the decisions of Michaelmas (November) Term, 1850, and will be carefully edited by a member of the Bar, with notes and references to analagous American decisions.

Each number will consist of over three hundred pages closely printed octavo, on the best paper, and in clear, fair type, and will contain a table of cases, and a full table of contents, thus forming a complete volume by itself, as well as a part of an entire series.

The price of this publication, forming six volumes octavo, will be $10 a year, payable in advance, or the six volumes, handsomely and uniformly bound in law sheep, $12.

LITTLE & BROWN,

112 Washington street, Boston.

☞ The subscribers are authorized to receive subscriptions for the above work, the first volume of which is already issued.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 1851. 70tf

Drs. W. P. Mallett and H. A. McSwain,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the community. One or the other of them may be found at all times at their Office, when not professionally engaged.

W. P. MALLETT, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.

April 1851. 69tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE has received and offers for sale:

Domestic and imported Dry Goods, embracing many new styles of Dress Goods, and a long list of solid goods for wearing apparel.

—ALSO—

New style Bonnets,
Palm-leaf, Leghorn, and Pedal Braid Hats,
Fashionable Moleskin and fine Wool Hats,
Fine and Strong Shoes.
A large lot of Wall Paper, very pretty.
Window Papers, assorted colors.
Chimney Screens and Bordering Paper.
4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloth, new patterns.
4-4 and 5-4 white and colored Straw Matting.
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Whittemore & Co's Wool and Cotton Cards.

Liberty Point, April 29, 1851. 69-3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS.

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters,
Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Costees and Frocks, from $4½ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞CHEAP for CASH.☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,

South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

Starr & Williams,

For the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Futlard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; bareges; figured lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, blond, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, brown, forest-green, blue and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens, Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens', misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,

10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S

Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lamphlack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Empire State

Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

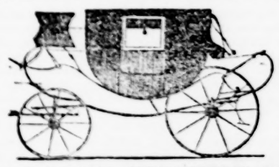
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

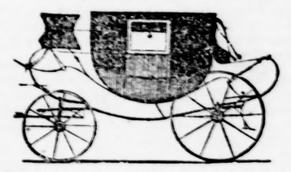
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

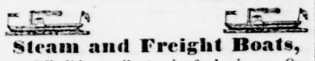
THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

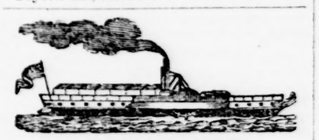
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.



BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with DESPATCH, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 72-y

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON

LIVERY STABLES.

J. PHILLIPS and ROBT WOODEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies,

FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

400 Laborers wanted,

(COLORED PREFERRED,)

AT $1 per day. Also, 100 CARPENTERS, at $1 50; to work on Cape Fear River, between Haywood and Fayetteville. Constant employment and payment every thirty days in Cash. Apply at Smiley's Falls, Silver Run, and Jones's Falls.

McCULLOUGH & CO.

April 26, 1851. 69tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Jona. Evans, Esq., }
Rev. E. McNair, }

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT. } Wilmington, N. C.
O. S. BALDWIN. }

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY. } [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 ***Front Street,*** near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

P. MALLETT. J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

DRY GOODS AT COST.

WITH a view of making a change in our business, we now offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS at cost, for cash or country produce, taken in payment at its cash value. The stock is worthy the attention of those wishing to buy.

May 10.—71tf COOK & TAYLOR.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

Superior large size Mackerel,

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half-barrels. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

April 14, 1851. 67tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints, Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Taritan Muslins; Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes, white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; Plain and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
20 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 7, 1851. 66tf

SUMMER CLOTHING

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Sack, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE.
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, Paints and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1851. 65tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and parties either in suit or otherwise.

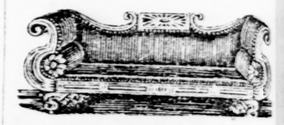
Jan'y 11, 1851. 54tf

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of Law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Supreme Courts of Bladen and Columbus.

J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHERD.

Feb'y 15, 1851. 60-3m



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Loo